The following table shows the main result of the solutions. For a circular orbit $\Sigma prv = 79 \cdot 1$.

ω	δe	Σprv
270°	·022	70·5
330°	·022	68·6
360°	·012	73·8

The values of the other elements varied but little in each solution. In none of the solutions did the residuals as obtained by computing directly and by substituting in the observation equations differ more than ·05 km. Though there is little to choose between the various cases it was decided to accept that one for which ω was equal to 330° as a preliminary value.

The resulting values of the elements with their probable errors are then as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 19 \cdot 605 \text{ days.} \\ e &= \cdot 022 \pm \cdot 018 \\ \omega &= 330^\circ\ 15' \pm 1^\circ\ 03' \\ K &= 34 \cdot 21 \text{ km.} \pm \cdot 58 \text{ km.} \\ \gamma &= +\ 45 \cdot 80 \text{ km.} \pm \cdot 42 \text{ km.} \\ T &= \text{J. D. } 2{,}415{,}824 \cdot 019 \\ A &= 34 \cdot 86 \text{ km.} \\ B &= 33 \cdot 56 \text{ km.} \\ a \sin i &= 9{,}220{,}400 \text{ km.} \end{aligned}$$

The curve shown represents these final values.

After the determination of the orbit was completed it occurred to the writer to test the effect on the orbital elements of a change in the wave-lengths of the lines used in obtaining the velocities. It was mentioned that thirteen of the earlier plates had been used to obtain wave-lengths